States Government.
E EXECUTIVE.
NSON, of Tennessee, President.
WADE, of Ohio, Vice-President,
pro tempore.
HE CABINET,
rd, of New York, Secretary of State.
, of Indiana, Secretary of Treasury.
United States Army, Secretary of War.
Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.
ng, of Illinois, Secretary of Interior.
New York, Attorney General.
ndall, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General.
S JUDICIARY.
T OF THE UNITED STATES.
ase, of Ohio, Chief Justice.
SOCIATE JUSTICES.
of Maine. Vacancy. Samuel Nelson, of New York. Illinois. Stephen J. Field, of ert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania. of Ohio. Vacancy. Washington, D. C., first Monday
T COURT FOR GEORGIA.
udge, Atlanta.
rict Attorney, Savannah.
on, Clerk.
ts on the 2d Monday in March nd at Savannah.
SENATE.
e, of Ohio, President.
orney, of Pennsylvania, Clerk
REPRESENTATIVES.
of Indiana, Speaker.
herson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

## Periodicals.

QUARTERLY REVIEW (Con.
G REVIEW (Whig).
STER REVIEW (Radical)
BRITISH REVIEW (Free
D'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE

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# THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 10, 1868. [NUMBER 151


## The Daily Constitution.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

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Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc. must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD—E HULBERT, Superintendent; E. B WALKER, Master of Transportation

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 6 45 P M |
| Arrives at Chattanooga | 4 10 A M |
| Leaves Chattanooga | 5 50 P M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 3 35 A M |

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 8 15 A M |
| Arrives at Chattanooga | 4 45 P M |
| Leaves Chattanooga | 4 40 A M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 2 00 P M |

DALTON ACCOMMODATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 4 15 P M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 11 00 A M |

[illegible] RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare [illegible]—JOHN [illegible], President; [illegible] Superintendent, G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at [illegible]

[illegible] PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave [illegible] | 5.00 A. M |
| Arrive [illegible] | 3.45 P. M. |
| Leave [illegible] | 7.00 A. M |
| Arrive [illegible] | 5.30 P. M |

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 5.40 P. M |
| Arrive at Augusta | 3.00 A. M |
| Leave Augusta | 10.00 P. M |
| Arrive at Atlanta | 7.10 A. M |

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare [illegible] per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; [illegible] PARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 7:58 A. M |
| Arrive at West Point | 12:30 P. M |
| Leave West Point | 12:50 P. M |
| Arrive at Atlanta | 5:25 P. M |

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 3:00 P. M |
| Arrive West Point | 11:05 P. M |
| Leave West Point | 1:30 A. M |
| Arrive at Atlanta | 10:00 A. M |

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; [illegible] ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 7.15 A M |
| Arrive at Macon | 1.50 P M |
| Leave Macon | 7.45 A M |
| Arrive at Atlanta | 2 00 P M |

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 6.30 P M |
| Arrive at Macon | 2 10 A M |
| Leave Macon | 8.40 P M |
| Arrive in Atlanta | 4.10 A M |

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Open at | 8 o'clock, A M |
| Close at | 12½ o'clock, P M |
| Open at | 2 o'clock, P M |
| Close at | 6 o'clock, P M |

SUNDAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Open at | 8 o'clock, A M |
| Close at | 10 o'clock, A M |

feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. SHUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

| | Mails arr've | Mails Cl'se. |
|---|---|---|
| Washington, D. C. | 3.45 A. M. | 6 P. M. |
| New York | 3.45 " | 6 " |
| Philadelphia | 3.45 " | 6 " |
| Baltimore | 3.45 " | 6 " |
| Memphis and Arkansas | 3.45 " | 6 " |
| Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville | 3.45 " | 6 " |
| W. & A. R. R. Way Mail | 3.45 " | 6 " |
| Augusta, Ga | 7.45 A. M 4.20 P. M. | 5 P. M. 6 A. M |
| Charleston | 7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M. | 5 P. M. |
| Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga. | 4.20 P. M. | 6 A. M. |
| M. & W. R. R. Way Mail | 2.00 P. M. | 6.45 A. M. |
| Macon | 4.00 A. M. | 6 P. M. |
| Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida | 4.00 A. M. | 6 P. M. |
| New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus | 5.20 P. M. | 7 A. M. |
| Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail | 5 20 P. M. | 7 A. M. |

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to [illegible] via Hamilton—Tri Weekly.

Stone Mountain Ga. to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

[illegible] Works and Hiwassee.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of [illegible] lines or less under this head, inserted one year dollars for one year; fifteen dollars [illegible] ten dollars for three months; [illegible] Payable in advance.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

W. [illegible] Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c. Whitehall street second door above [illegible] & Co's [illegible] Atlanta [illegible] Repairing done in good style and warranted. nov11

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. [illegible]

## MACON.

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

ADAMS, JONES & REYNOLDS,

WAREHOUSE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

NEW FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

Near Passenger Depot.

Corner Forsyth and Poplar Streets,

ABRAM B. ADAMS, PEYTON REYNOLDS, DONALD B JONES, } MACON, GEORGIA.

oct22-d3m

THOS HARDEMAN, JR. O G SPARKS

HARDEMAN & SPARKS,

Commission Merchants,

Macon, Ga.

TO THE PLANTERS

IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA

FOR TWENTY YEARS we have served you, we believe faithfully. Our success depends upon your prosperity, hence we have zealously sought to promote your interest and advanced it by every means in our power. As Commission Merchants, we again tender you our services at our old stand, which has withstood the flames of a burning square (thereby proving its security), and where we hope to merit the very liberal patronage always given us.

The sale of Cotton is our speciality. We flatter ourselves none can excel us. To old friends we return thanks; to new ones, we say try us, we will try to please you.

Usual accommodations given to enable you to make a crop sep23-d3m

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

General Produce

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Solicit Consignments of

Corn, Oats, Flour, Bacon, Pork and Lard,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON, GA.

dec4-tf

LANIER HOUSE,

MACON, GA.

COLLIER & BOYS

Having assumed the management of this House, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Free Omnibus to and from the House. Attentive Porters. oct8-d3m

## SAVANNAH.

H. W. MERCER, EDWARD C. ANDERSON, JR., Late Cashier Planters' Bank of Georgia.

MERCER & ANDERSON,

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COTTON.

Liberal advances made on Consignments to us for sale, or Shipment to our friends in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Liverpool

Wishing to aid our Planter friends in their efforts to secure for themselves the full benefit of their Cotton Crops, we have determined to make advances on Cotton consigned to us on the following easy terms:

On Cotton for sale at discretion, advance seventy five (75) per cent of its market value, charging interest on the advance until the Cotton is sold at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum

On Cotton, to be held Thirty Days advance fifty (50) per cent of market value charging the regular commission for advancing, 2½ per cent, and interest on the advance at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum

On Cotton to be held Sixty Days, fifty (50) per cent of its market value, charging commission for advancing 2½ per cent, and interest on the advance at the rate of one (1) per cent per month

In all cases the advance will be based upon the market value of the Cotton on the day it reaches us.

MERCER & ANDERSON

oct10d3m

GEORGE T. FRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Begs leave to inform the good people of Atlanta, and also those of Fulton, DeKalb and adjoining counties, that he has located his office in Ball's Building, East side of Whitehall street in the said city of Atlanta, where he may be found and consulted upon business, every day (Sundays excepted), from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M. He will give diligent, careful, and prompt attention to all business confided to his care.

He will make a speciality of the following grades of business, to-wit: The collection of debts, settlement of all money demands, and of all demands growing out of contracts between man and man, all matters appertaining to, or growing out of, the Homestead Law.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the benefits intended to be conferred by the Homestead Law, are respectfully invited to come to my office for any information they may desire concerning the said law. Also will attend specially to all matters in Bankruptcy; and he begs leave to say to the unfortunate debtor, that the time wherein you will be allowed the full benefit of the Bank rupt Law, will expire on the first day of January 1869; after that time you must pay fifty per centum of your indebtedness, or else you cannot have the benefit of the law, except by the consent of a majority, in number and value, of your creditors, which consent you will not be likely to obtain—if you are in debt $300, or upwards, and feel that you cannot pay out, without subjecting yourself and family to great hardships and inconvenience, come to my office, and I will assist you to be relieved from all your distresses and embarrassments, by filing a petition for you for that purpose

Be sure to make application before the 31st day of December, or else you will be too late! too late!

The citizens are specially invited to come to my office to consult me on any business they may desire to have attended to. They will always find me in my office in a good humor, always glad to see you, and ready to give you a hearty, old fashioned welcome, and will always be ready to attend to your business for you

Office over Alexander's Hardware and Bradfield's Drug Store, stairway running up between the two, on the same floor of the Southern and St. Louis Life Insurance offices.

Respectfully, GEO. T. FRY

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1868.

Refers by permission, to Gen. Wm. Terry, Wytheville Va; Gen James A Walker, Newbern, Va.; Hon. James S. Tipton, Judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit of Virginia, Hinesville, Va.; and Joseph Smith, Attorney at Law, Hillsville, Va dec1 dly.

GEO. A. WALLACE,

Attorney at Law,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

nov17-d3m

DR. J. M. JOHNSON

Has associated with him Dr. R. E GREEN. Their office is over the store of Messrs Chamberlin & Boynton Rawson's building, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets

Dr Johnson's residence is at Mrs. Overby's, on Broad street, immediately in the rear of the National Hotel

Dr Green can be found at the office, Day or Night nov28 d1m

LEIPER & MENIFEE,

Commission Merchants,

MURFREESBORO, TENN

Particular attention given to filling orders for Corn, Wheat Flour, Bacon Lard and Produce generally Solicit orders

dec4-d3m LEIPER & MENIFEE.

G. W. WELLS,

Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Particular attention given to filling orders for Bacon, Salt Pork Hogs Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour and Produce generally. Orders for Produce solicited G. W. WELLS.

dec8-d3f

## EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 9.

### Du Chaillu on the Africans and Gorillas.

Du Chaillu addressed an audience of deaf and dumb in New York, last Wednesday, a report of which we find in the Herald:

M. Du Chaillu was interpreted to the audience by Prof. G. L. Peet, the Principal of the Institution. After stating the promptings which first sent him into the wilds of Equatorial Africa, he proceeded with an account of the country, the manners and customs of the various tribes of natives, etc. In Equatorial Africa, he said, the natives make four kinds of drink from the palm tree. One is made with honey and water, ripe bananas, water, etc. The drink they like the least is that made from the sugar cane, for it made their head sick. In that country he had to beware of everything—the natives as well as the wild beasts. Snakes of the worst kinds were abundant, scorpions and centipedes. It was not a nice country to live in. He left there and traveled for hundreds of miles without meeting a human being. The forests contained no game, and he was often days without food. Population is sparse, and the few people that are there fight continually against each other, killing all, young and old indiscriminately.

The people worship idols, and the institutions of the country hinge on slavery. Their wealth consists in the number of wives, who are all slaves. He got friendly with King Bangbo, who has three hundred wives. He inquired how many children he had, when the King replied between 600 and 700, the difference being nothing to the King. The King died when they sacrificed one hundred victims to attend him. No one is supposed to die a natural death. The person dying is supposed to be bewitched, and of course that somebody killed him, and a sacrifice is made of numbers. He reached a range of mountains (pointing them out on the map). He found here a new race of men. When he reached the place he heard loud shouts—the natives crying "the spirit is come!" The natives surrounded him, armed to the teeth, and tatooed. The people are cannibals clothed in the skins of animals. They carried large battle-axes and shields made of elephant hides. The whole place was covered with skulls erected on poles. He felt somewhat afraid. The King did not want to see him for three days, declaring that he (Du Chaillu) had come in a whirlwind, and that if it touched him he would be swept away. It was a curious superstition with the kings of this country that none of them would see him till he had been three days in the country.

The village he now found himself in was small, with a long street, the houses not over six feet high; the walls were made of the bark of trees. The King came to see him, accompanied by his Queen and a number of warriors. The King at last said he was not afraid. In the evening he invited the King to come and receive presents; gave him beads and clothes and a looking-glass. At this the King humbled, he made faces, put out his tongue; he saw the tongue come out, and he swore the Devil was there. They soon became great friends with the King and his people. The cannibals were brave and great hunters. When they kill men in battle they eat the killed. They explained that the women were their best eating, that they were very tender; the girls about eighteen being the best. The old men, the cannibals said, were tough and not much good. They were the worst kind of cannibals, for they eat the dead.

It was in this country he killed the first gorilla he ever met. When he came to New York he had the skins of twenty gorillas. One day while hunting he heard a great noise and went in the direction of the sound. He then discovered an animal not seen since the days of Hannibal, the Carthagenia, in whose day the first gorilla that any account has been given of was seen. He saw the bush move and could hear the palpitation of his own heart at the horrible sound of the unknown animal. Suddenly he heard the roar of the gorilla the king of the African forest, the animal at the same time showing his terrible teeth. His eyes were gray and deeply sunk, and for a while he did not know but he was face to face with the Devil. The gorilla did not seem afraid, but advanced towards him. I thought I must kill him or he would me, and as he came near I shot him in the chest and he fell as a man would who had been similarly shot. He was dead at once. The gorilla was six feet high; the arms were nine feet two inches in length, of great strength and full of hair; the chest was bare and perfectly black; the foot was like that of a giant of great strength; he never had seen such a monster. The males are very fierce, the females are not fierce; the male sleeps under the tree where the female rests with her young, and when the male hears a noise they prepare for the combat, no matter who may approach. He killed one gorilla so old that it had lost all its teeth. The female gorilla brings forth but one young one at a time. He had several gorillas alive, but he never succeeded in taming one of them. The force of a gorilla is prodigious. He saw trees broken in two in their rage. They go in twos and feed on berries and nuts. He opened the stomachs of all he had killed, and never found anything but vegetable food in the stomach

The lecturer then described how the gorilla came nearest to man, the orang-outang or gibbon next, and then the chimpanzee, and pointed out from the diagrams the peculiar difference in the length of the arms, the peculiarity in the spinal column, etc. The number of bones in a man and a gorilla were the same, the same number of vertebræ, etc. In the gorilla, chimpanzee, and all the ape family, the hand was longer than the foot, which was reversed in man. The gorilla, etc., have the same number of teeth as man, but there was a great difference in the amount of brain between them. The lecturer closed his subject with a brief address to his audience, the mutes, who seemed to pay the greatest attention to the interpreter, every movement of whose fingers and hands the followed with great earnestness, displaying on their countenances a consciousness and a knowledge of every word that fell from the lecturer's lips.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.—The calico interest of the United States is an important one. The total product of printed goods in 1826 was about 3 000,000 yards. In 1836 it reached 120 000,000. In 1855 there were 27 print works in the United States, which produced in the aggregate 390,000,000 per year. This amount, at an average of ten cents per yard, was worth $35,000,000. In 1854 our exports of printed goods amounted to $3,000,000. Our imports of printed cottons in 1856 reached $19,110,752. Our exports in 1857 were only $1 785,655 worth. The total production of printed goods in 1860, according to the census of that year, was 7 748 644. There are 6,000,000 cotton spindles now in operation in the United States, of which over 2,000,000 are running on cloths for printing, and produce 450,000 000 yards.

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a parson of his landlady one day during a conversation about the old saints and the apostles.

"Ah! he was a good, clever old soul, I know, for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions, for conscience sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

An effort is being made to raise $100,000 to build a cotton factory in Bolivar, Tenn.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:* Upon the reassembling of Congress it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revokation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history "although embracing a period less than a century" affords abundant proof that most if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to the violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should remain upon the statute books. States to which the condition guarantees a Republican form of Government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which, the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the Commanding General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress. Virginia Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that has previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of authority which leading, in some instances, to collision and bloodshed; has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of these States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehension of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country. The Federal Constitution the Magna Charta of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth, must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife has ceased. The spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force. In the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple, yet effective povisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished; and after three years of agitation and strife has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated or else made to conform to the genuine principles of Republican Government. Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed, not warranted by the constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the Tenure of Office Bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revokation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal, in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution. The Act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 18, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and deny to the States of the Union the right to protect themselves, by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of permanent benefit to the country, and should be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the difficult wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation. The condition of our Finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty three per cent., it reached, in 1860, thirty-one millions—an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850, forty-one million; in 1860, sixty-three million; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred million, and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions. By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditures since the beginning of the Government been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again the expenses of the Government in 1850, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions, while in 1869 the year of peace three years after the war it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions, an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses compared with the population were little more than one dollar per capita and in 1860 but two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods; it may therefore be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion. In 1812 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount, about thirty-one millions, while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only $3 80 *per capita*. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population was about twenty-millions, giving only $2 6 *per capita* for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the high amount of $1,290,000,000, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions gives $38 20 *per capita*. From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 13th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were $1,700,000 000 During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of $15,000,000. Florida was ceded to us by Spain for $5,000,00. California was acquired from Mexico for $15 000,000, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of $10,000,000. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced, and from the first of July, of that year, to the 30th of June, 1865 the public expenditure reached the enormous aggregate $330,000,000 Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been $520 000 000, $340,000 000, $6,000,000, and $390,000,000. Adding to these amounts $370 000,000 estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending 13th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of $1,600,000,000 during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named. These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war, for the preservation of the nation, will not be endured by the people, now that profound peace prevails.

The receipts from internal revenue and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in a national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes already two onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation, and public agents placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy deficits and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions. It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, were $405,638,003, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $2,829,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470 showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the Government.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW MORNING.]

PLYMOUTH, December 9.—Deacon Andrews has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—HOUSE—A bill was introduced submitting the Virginia Constitution to the people of that State on the 17th day of January next.

SENATE—A bill relieving Judge Moses, of South Carolina, was passed.

Sumner introduced a bill in relation to Georgia, which was read.

Butler and Washburne oppose an election in Virginia until after the 4th of March.

LONDON, December 9.—Disraeli has formally resigned his seals of office.

The Times congratulates Gladstone on a speedy formation of the cabinet.

Bismarck assured the ambassadors of England, Russia and France of his confidence in the maintenance of good feeling among the European powers.

### Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Stock market steady and strong. Money easy at 6a7. Exchange 9¼ Gold 1 35⅜. 1862 coupons 11. North Carolinas 65¾, new 63¾ Virginia ex-coupons 55, now 57½ Tennessee ex-coupons 68¼, new 68¼. Flour 5a10c better. Wheat 1a2c higher. Corn unchanged. Mess pork 25 00a26 00. Lard firm; barrels 15¼a 5¾ Cotton firmer at 24¼a24¾. Turpentine quiet at 43½a44½ Rosin dull; strained 2 30; common 2 35; good strained 2 40.

LIVERPOOL, December 8, evening.—Cotton dull; uplands 10¾a10⅞; Orleans 11a11 ⅛; sales 8,000 bales.

LONDON, December 9, noon.—Consols 92⅝. Bonds 74¾. Sugar on spot dull, afloat easier at 25s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, December 9, noon.—Cotton firmer sales 10,000 bales. Beef 105. Western wheat 9 6.

HAVRE, December 9.—Cotton dull; on spot and afloat, low middlings 1 20¾.

LONDON, December 9, afternoon.—Consols 92⅞ Bonds firm. Sugar quiet and steady.

LONDON, December 9, afternoon.—Cotton firmer; uplands 10⅞d; Orleans 11⅛; sales 12,000 bales.

HAVRE, December 9.—Cotton on spot unchanged and afloat 1 20.

When the PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the *West Indies* will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

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THE CONSTITUTION
—HAS THE—
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point.

J. R. BARRICK, Editor.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 10.


For Congress, Seventh District,

**GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG,**

OF BARTOW COUNTY.

Democratic Nominations
FOR CONGRESS.

1. A. H. HANSELL, of Thomas.
2. NELSON TIFT, of Dougherty.
3. HUGH BUCHANAN, of Coweta
4. THOS. G. LAWSON, of Putnam.
6. WEIR BOYD, of Lumpkin.
7. P. M. B. YOUNG, of Bartow.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We surrender our entire editorial space this morning to the conclusion of the President's message, the first portion of which was given in our evening edition.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

For the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $240,000,000. It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government commenced operations, under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of $75,000,000, created during the war of the revolution. This amount had been reduced to $45,000,000 when in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the nation's obligations, and in 1816, they had attained the sum of $127,000,000. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption, a large fund remained in the Treasury which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico we found ourselves involved in a debt of $64,000,000; and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when in the spring of 1865 the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450, but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102 for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of $11,000,000, making a total increase during thirteen months of $46,500,000. In my message to Congress of December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816 and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at $850,000,000. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities and American tax payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders, the lenders the masters of the people.

We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave owners for new task masters, in the shape of bondholders and tax gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments and tending to monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people. Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends five per cent. Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and four and a half per cent., while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extraordinary percentage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, 6 per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to 9 per cent. in currency, "that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing 6 per cent. interest," and that they are exempted from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhance 2 per cent. in the hands of the holders.

We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation? Our national credit should be sacredly observed But in making provisions for our creditors, we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured upon a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts, it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi annual installments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would, at present rates, be equal to nine per cent in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than 17 years; this, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond. If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes $150,000,000, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste places for the want of means to till them. With the release of capital new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation, and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean—and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced 100 per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public consideration. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence in providing a circulating medium they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces the first notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds, and the securities themselves. Second legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people. Why those who defend us on the land, and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artizan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanic and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, become deep rooted and wide spread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard, may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States, from 1849 to 1867, amounted to $1,174,000,000, while for the same period the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $432,000,000. There are in the treasury $102,407,985 in coin, in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about $40,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks. In all, less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration, the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $300,000,000, not accounted for by exportation, or by returns of the Treasury, and, therefore, most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better in forcing it from circulation among the masses and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited and a demand created which will cause the redemption at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and shipments of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus giving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all these business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a good circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money." Thus is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the swaet of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by the Government. It is one of the most successful divices in times of peace or of war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under the bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the land office, pension office, patent office, and the Indian bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, 6,655,700 acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office, for the same period, were $1,632,745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead Law cover 2,328,923 acres; nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1866 which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. On the 30th of June, 1868, 169,643 names were borne on the pension rolls and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, was $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than the amount expended for like purposes during the preceding year. During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by $171, and, including re-issues and designs, 14,153 patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits, and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success, whereupon it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. Necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instructions to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured. The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies, amounted on the 5th inst., to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior, in August last, invited my attention to the report of a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of the road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report and those which had from time to time been presented by the Commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case he affirms the right of the Executive to order if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnished specific information. The reports of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and of importance respecting the general bureau of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force on the 30th September last was 48,000 men, and it is computed that by the 1st of January next, this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment whenever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which the report recommends. While in 1860 16,300 men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1869. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, $33,814,461, and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same period were respectively $95,224,415, and $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1869, was $77,124,707. The expenditure for the first quarter ending the 30th September last, were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of $93,000,000. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is there shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department of the Government. During the year a considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying 411 guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are store ships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying 356 guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is 206, mounting 1,473 guns. 81 vessels of every description are in use, armed with 696 guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to 8,500. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security.

A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisition, our expanding commerce and increasing intercourse the with Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moity of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary as Trustee, to three per cent. instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and in existing enactments. The expenditures of the Government during the last fiscal year were $20,120,131, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,414.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,904,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamships and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466; by using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000. The actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is $741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditures over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half to about $48,700 miles—equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect under its provisions. Important improvements have resulted in reduced international postage and enlarged mail facilities with Europe. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic ocean mail service, since January 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of the new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangements for ocean mail steamship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Gautamala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Sean, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress was, that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the Valley of the La Platto, has been assidously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belligerents. Important negotiations, however, has thus far been without result. Charles A. Washburne, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Ascension, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburne and his family and remove them from a situation which was represented endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the "Wasp" to pass the blockading forces and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the "Wasp," therefore, resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburne and his family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime, an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which, it is understood, grew out of his procedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult and productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the Diplomatic service. On the other hand all such powers insist upon exercising the rights of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed Mr. Washburne's proceedings, the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States. Mr. Washburne in connection with this controversy represents that two United States citizens attached to the legation were abritrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States' Minister. Mr Mahon the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed at once to Ascension, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron has been directed to attend the new minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecquador, Peru and Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecquador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself While no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side, Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our propositions of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American Republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be at ended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations.

I communicate for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established extremely liberal principles of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary register. The correspondence will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalleled severity in the Republics of Peru, Ecquador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States, who were present in these countries at the time of those disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with greatful and touching acknowledgements by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens, has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose Government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering from extreme destitution, produced by a recent devastating inundation. Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer, for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and the adjustment of mutual claims. All commercial nations as well as all friends of republican institutions have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances that occur in some of the constituent States of Colombia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship, which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic, and our own. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien under the auspices of the United States. I hope to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the U. S. and Nicaragua, has been ratified by the latter republic. Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims has been held and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted. A Provisional Government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized. I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of Republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to have resulted from long indulged habits of Colonial supineness, and dependency upon European monarchial powers, while the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent, or of its adjacent islands, shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchial power. Too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to tend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust if not dread a government which consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more despotic, harsh, and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

[CONCLUDED THIS EVENING.]

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

## THE FARMERS.

### Culture and Use of Rye--Something about Potatoes and Pumpkins.

A regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held on Saturday afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Theodore Brown, it was

Resolved, That as several of our regular questions presented by the committee for discussion were getting out of season, the meeting now take up the first on the list: "The Culture and Use of Rye."

Mr. Brown said his experience agreed with the common estimation, that it was of no value as pasturing, but its value in soiling was great. He knew of no green manure that would bring up the soil to fertility to rapidly as rye. For this purpose it was the very best thing known. In a single season it will repay itself. He had a field which, from the promise of the season, he wished very much to crop in hemp, though he was well aware at the same time it was utterly unfit for that crop. He sowed with rye, plowing under in the spring, and in the fall reaped 800 pounds of good hemp, where a good stalk could not have been produced before. He repeated, therefore, as a rapid fertilizer, it was, in his estimation, a complete success. In a conversation with General Whittaker he had also been informed that he (the General) had cultivated corn for ten years successively in one field, sowing rye and turning it under in the spring, and at the end of this time the ground was rich enough to produce hemp. This, if so, would commend its enriching qualities as exhaustless.

Mr. Finney, a visitor from Virginia, said in his experience he had found buckwheat more valuable as a fertilizer than rye. If extra strength was required in the soil it could be used twice in one season, and he believed produced more succulent matter than almost any other cropping in the same time. Clover was a very fine fertilizer, but required two years for its effect.

The question here took a conversational turn and was dropped by common consent.

Dr. Seaton exhibited four very handsome potatoes, weighing, on an average, about one pound ten ounces, which he had just brought with him on his very rapid journey from Colorado. They were very generally admired, and appeared to the majority of the members present to be of the Russet variety.

Mr. Finney said he had been very successful as a potato-grower in Virginia. His mode of cultivation was new. He was aware too much of the subsoil might be turned up by deep plowing, but he had yet to learn that the soil could be stirred too deeply. His manner was to plow, or turn over, and then stir with a double coulter subsoiler without throwing the subsoil to the surface. He then broke the surface well with the harrow, and run his rows, three at a time, three feet apart, that the manure cart might run in the furrows. He used stable manure, and when the cart had passed, would drop his seed potatoes, about the size of a hen egg, uncut, to each hill, then proceed to plant another three rows. If you let the ground alone till the potatoes spring, it will be found full of weeds. He, therefore, used his harrow to stir the surface, when the potato vines would spring up, bright and healthy, the sole occupant of the field. He then stirred the ground twice, deep as he could, between the rows, with his double coulter subsoiler, and afterwards run through the rows twice with a fine-tooth cultivator; and, cultivated in this way, he would pledge himself the yield would never be less than three hundred bushels per acre. He had himself raised four hundred bushels. His crop was the peachblow.

Mr. Brown then spoke to the question of "Pumpkins—Their Cultivation and Value for Milk Cows." His information was that they dried up the milk, but could not understand how so much succulent matter could do this. He therefore wrote to the New York Cultivator, and his reply was that they increased quantity and quality of milk. In a small experiment this Fall he had fed about four pumpkins to each cow, seed out, supposing that if any drying up did occur, it might be from the seed acting upon the kindneys, and so affecting the whole system, flow of milk as well. The quantity of milk was not altered, but the quality was greatly improved. He had a reserved clover pasture, from which all stock had been kept, save hogs, and from the same cows grazing this pasture be found the increased quantity of milk much more remarkable. In a dry season he would say it was good to feed the pumpkin, and when we get to recognize the full value of soiling they will be found a profitable feed.

Mr. Meriwether said his experience was, with or without seed, the pumpkin dried up the milk unless the pasture was well kept up. On good pasture the milk was more and better than with any other extra feed, except oats, which he found better than anything else. Pumpkins tend to purge early; with season later they had not usually the same effect.


GREAT BARGAINS.
I WILL SELL MY
Large Brick House,
WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings, an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre, one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Also,
A Good Plantation,
ON Connessauga River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, one and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,
Ten Lots of Wild Land,
WITH A GOLD MINE that pays well for work. The above property must be sold. Terms made easy.
R. J. COWART,
sept11d Atlanta, Ga.

ROOFING! ROOFING!
Stills, Brandy Stills.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS,
COPPER SMITHS,
Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.
DEALERS IN
Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Rubber Hose, Water Closets, Drain Pipes,
IRON, LEAD AND BLOCK TIN, PIPE FOR Steam, Gas and Water, Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, &c., Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate, Gas Fixtures, Chandaliers Pendants, Brackets, &c.
Parties Wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Opposite National Hotel and Adjoining Railroad Block,
oct16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.


# BY TELEGRAPH.

*ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.*

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The Senate refused after a few paragraphs, to hear the President's Message read. Sumner's Georgia bill is as follows: After premising that the Legislature failed to comply with the requirements of the reconstruction acts by omitting to exact the required oath, and did things utterly unjustifiable and requiring intervention by Congress. The bill declares the existing Government provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of Congress to abolish, modify, or control the same, until the Legislature complies with all requirements of the reconstruction acts, adopts the fourteenth amendmen, and subject to the fundamental condition that no change shall be made infringing on the right of suffrage of any class of citizens. The bill directs that the Governor elect shall call the Assembly at Atlanta on or before April next, excluding, unless relieved by Congress, all who cannot take the prescribed oath. The Governor is also empowered to suspend or remove from office State or municipal officers and appoint others instead. Finally, the President is ordered to place at the disposal of the Governor such a portion of the Army and Navy as may be necessary to preserve life, property, peace, and a free expression of political opinions.

The House passed a bill relieving Judge Moses, contrary to universal custom. It tabled the Message instead of referring it to the Committee of the Whole, and passed a bill directing the Virginia election on the 4th Thursday in May.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill removing political disabilities of some twenty, mostly Virginians, including Anderson, formerly proprietor of the Tredegar iron works.

### Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton ½c. better—sales 4,200 bales 24¾a25—mostly at 25, others unchanged since noon. Governments active and firmer; 1862s 11; money firmer and more active at 6 and 7, mostly 7; sterling firmer at 9⅜a9½; gold 36.

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 9.—Cotton in good active demand; sales 2,000 bales, closing firm at 22¾a23; receipts 780 bales; exports 71.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 9.—Spts. Turpentine 42; rosin dull at 1 60a1 65 for strained; turpentine advanced 5—1 95a2 95; tar unchanged; cotton quiet—21a22¼.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9—Cotton opened quiet, but became active and improved ⅛a¼; sales 1000 bales—middlings at 23¼; receipts 1368.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Cotton active and advancing middlings 22¼a22½; sales 1235; receipts 1405; exports coastwise 1010.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Coton ¼ higher—middlings 23; sales 5,600 bales; receipts 6889; exports 9019; gold 35½; sterling, commercial, 45¾a46¾; bank 7¼; N. Y. sight ⅜a¼ discount; flour—high grades dull—superfine 6 87½; double X 7 12½; treble X 7 25; corn—stock light, 78; oats firm at 62; bran 1 20; hay—prime and choice scarce—23a25; pork scarce at 27 00; bacon shoulders 12; clear rib sides 17¼; clear 19½; lard firm—tierce 16¼, keg 17¼; sugar advanced—common 8¼a9¼; prime 12a12¼; clarified 12¼a12¾; molasses firmer—common 45a50; choice 61a62; whisky better—1 07½; coffee—fair Rio 14a14¼; prime 16¼a17.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—Evening.—Cotton steady and unchanged.


*New Advertisements.*

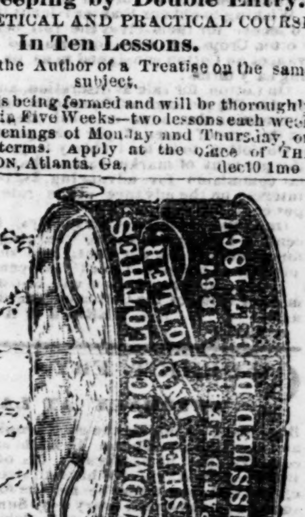
HUMORS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A Rare, Humorous Treat.
MR. JAS. P. COWARDIN, of the Richmond Dispatch, will deliver his famous, humorous representations entitled
"HUMORS OF RECONSTRUCTION,"
At the City Hall, This (Thursday) Evening, Dec. 10, 1868,
at 8 o'clock. Don't fail to attend.
Admission 75 cents. dec10

Attention Firemen.
MECHANICS' FIRE COMPANY NO 2, will appear at their Engine House at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day (THURSDAY), in full dress for Annual Parade and Election of officers.
By order of the President.
dec10-1t W. D. LUCKIE Jr., Secretary.

Fair Warning.
STOCKHOLDERS of the Gate City Loan and Building Association, will meet THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at their Hall. Dues will be received during the day at the Atlanta National Bank.
dec10-1t N. R. FOWLER, Secretary.

Book-keeping by Double Entry.
A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL COURSE In Ten Lessons.
Taught by the Author of a Treatise on the same subject.
A CLASS is being formed and will be thoroughly taught in Five Weeks—two lessons each week—on the evenings of Monday and Thursday, on reasonable terms. Apply at the office of THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga. dec10 1mo

IT WILL WASH.


THIS VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT that has met with such unbounded success throughout the East, West, and North and the parts of the South where it has been introduced,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF
Echols, Langford & McCrath,
Key Stone Block,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Georgia,
Where we cordially invite all to call and see its operations. The idea of washing clothes without rubbing or wear to the material is now no longer a mystery. It is being practically used, and with entire satisfaction by many of the best citizens of this city, and hundreds and thousands of people throughout the East and West.
Mr DeWitt is owner of the Southern and Pacific States and Territories for this valuable invention, and will sell interests by the County and State, to any one wishing a sure and paying business at prices that cannot but suit the purchaser.
States and Counties that have been sold for this improvement have since sold at enormous figures in comparison to the price we ask. For instance, Illinois was sold for $6,000 and since sold for $40,000; counties in Kentucky, that we sold for $60 by the State has since sold for $600, and I can safely say that so far no man has invested his money but what is making a fortune. We can give name and address of nearly every one that has purchased rights in the United States, so parties can correspond with them and get their views on the investment they made.
For territory by Counties or States address or call on HENRY WELLINGTON,
care of Echols, Langford & McCrath,
dec10-d3m or at National Hotel.

GEO. L. ANDERSON & CO.,
GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mitchell street, near Whitehall.
ATLANTA..........................GEORGIA.
IN STORE:
10 HHDS. SHOULDERS,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,
Leather,
Cotton Yarns,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
Solicit Consignments of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Lard, &c., &c.
dec4-d G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Hams! Hams! Hams!
A FEW TIERCES Choice Canvassed Sugar-Cured Hams on hand and must be sold.
HENRY WEST & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,
Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.
December 3d, 1868.


GEORGIA, DeKalb County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 8, 1868.
JAMES W. VINSON has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th day of December, 1868, at my office.
dec9-d&w1t JAMES L. WILSON, Ordinary.
Printer's fee $2

DeKalb County Sheriff Sales.

WILL be sold, before the Court House door in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY next, A. D. 1869, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The tract of land whereon William D. Brown now lives, in the fifteenth district of originally Henry, now DeKalb, county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, the numbers of the lots unknown, the said land lying on the McDonough road, four miles south of Decatur and adjoining lands of W. W. McLane and Lee Hudgins, levied on as the property of Wm. D. Brown, under fi. fas. from the Superior Court of DeKalb county; one in favor of William Wright, another in favor of Milton A. Candler, and another is favor of L. T. Winn, executor of Lochien Johnson, deceased, vs. said Wm. D. Brown.

Also, at the same time and place, three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, parts of lots numbers sixty-three (63) and sixty-four (64) in the fifteenth district of originally Henry, now DeKalb, county, now in the possession of Jackson G. Brown, adjoining the lot of land upon which he lives, and being part of his farm. The said lands are within two miles of the mill of Robert H. Clarke, on South river. Said land levied on as the property of Jackson G. Brown, under two fi. fas. against him from the Superior Court of DeKalb county, one in favor of William Wright and the other of James C. Avary.

Also, lot of land number eighty-seven (87) in the fifteenth district of originally Henry now DeKalb, county, on which James W. Brown lives, there being upon said lot a good framed dwelling, a part of the land good cotton land, levied on as the property of James W. Brown, under a fi. fa. from the Superior Court of DeKalb county, in favor of Thomas J. Judson, Sr., or of Michael Fitzgerald, administrator of Nathan Goodhue, vs. James W. Brown, as principal, and Brice Webb, security, on appeal.

Also, all that part of lot of land number sixty-two (62) in the fifteenth district of originally Henry, now DeKalb, county, lying south of a line run by Merrill Collier and Alexander McWilliams, supposed to contain one hundred and thirty acres, more or less. Also, the piece of land lying in the following boundary, on said lot number sixty-two, commencing at a stake on the south line nineteen chains and fifteen links from the southwest corner, thence along said line six chains and fifteen links to a small red oak corner, thence down said road to a bo ding place, thence due south to corner, containing five acres, more or less, the whole of said land now in possession of Seaborn Crowley, and levied on as the property of the defendant by virtue of a mortgage fi fa from the Superior Court of DeKalb county, in favor of David A Cook, trustee for his wife Nancy Cook, vs William O. Hightower, said property pointed out in said mortgage fi fa.

Also, the tract of land on which Bud Hightower now lives, lying on the McDonough road, about four miles south of Decatur, lying in the fifteenth district of originally Henry, now DeKalb, county, number unknown, supposed to contain one hundred acres more or less, the same being the land bought of William D. Brown by William O. Hightower, and levied on as the property of the defendant, William O. Hightower, under a fi. fa. from the Superior Court of DeKalb county in favor of William Wright and the other judgment creditors of William D. Brown, vs William O. Hightower.

Also, the house and lot in the town of Decatur, situated on Covington street, containing one acre, and on which J. E. George now lives. The house on this lot is a comfortable frame building, containing five rooms; on the lot is also a good kitchen and a number of fruit trees; levied on as the property of T. B. George, under five Justice's Court fi. fas. in favor of James W. Crocket, vs. John E. George and T. B. George, from the Justice's Court of the 531st District, G. M., of DeKalb county, levies made by Daniel McNeil, Constable, and turned over to me.

Also, twelve acres of land, part of lot of land number ninety-six, in the fifteenth district of originally Henry, now DeKalb, county, now in possession of J. J. Crocket, and levied on as the property of said Joel J. Crocket under two fi. fas. from the Justice's Court of the 487th District, G. M., of said county of DeKalb, in favor of Thomas L. Robinson, administrator of R. A. Morris, deceased, vs. G. W. Crocket, principal, J. J. Crocket and Brice Webb, securities, and James P. Crocket, security on stay of execution. Levies made by T. W. Young, Constable, and executions delivered to me. WILLIAM J. TRASHER,
Deputy Sheriff DeKalb county.
December 2d, 1868.
Printer's fee $2 50 per levy.


A Grand Exhibition!
AN Exhibition of Prof. Wood's DISSOLVING VIEWS will be given at GOOD TEMPLARS' HALL, Bell building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 11th. The proceeds to be devoted to the furtherance of the Temperance cause in our city. This will be one of the most chaste and beautiful exhibitions every presented to the public, and none should fail to see it. Admission 50 cents. dec9-2t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.
Two Houses on Houston Street.
ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell on the premises, Two Houses and Lots on Houston street, each lot fronting 65 feet and running back to an alley. One lot has a comfortable house of four rooms and an "L" of two rooms, suitable for a store; also, a kitchen of two rooms. The other has a good house used as a store and residence combined. Both Lots are well enclosed.
This is good rent paying property, on a main street, and must be sold for cash. Titles perfect.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Office: No 5 Railroad Block,
dec9-d3t Opposite National Hotel.

STOVES!

A STOVE FOR EVERYBODY!
*Read this List of Stoves:*
HOMESTEAD,
SOUTHERNER,
MUTUAL FRIEND, COTTON PLANT,
LIVE OAK, GOOD WILL,
SENTINEL, PALMETTO,
SUPERIOR, HARP,
PLANTER.
RANGES!
Barstow Range, Boston Range, Phenix Range and Challenge Range.
GRATES.
ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATH,
Key Stone Block,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
dec9-d3m

DAVIS' THEATRE!
Lessee and Manager, - - JOHN TEMPLETON.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!
*EXTRAORDINARY SENSATIONS!*
By Extraordinary Artists!
The world renowned Equestrian Spectacle
MAZEPPA!
With the champion
WILD HORSE OF TARTARY!
French Spy, Heir at Law,
BLACK CROOK, &c.
KATE RAYMOND, the Mazeppa!
Collins, Cramer, Webster, Stephens, Taylor, Kate Foster, Mrs. Cramer, Isabel Vane and the old favorites, ALICE VANE and JOHN TEMPLETON, and the Stars of the Savannah and Charleston Theatres. LOOK OUT FOR THE BILLS of the GREATEST ATTRACTIONS ever offered here, begining about Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 10th, 11th and 12th.
dec8-dtf

ER LAWSHE!
THE OLDEST
JEWELRY HOUSE IN ATLANTA!
ESTABLISHED IN 1850!
A PERMANET citizen before, during and since the war. My motto—Justice to all those I buy from, those I sell to, and justice to myself. If you wish
First-Class Goods at Fair Prices
Give me a call. Everything warranted as represented. MY SILVER-PLATED GOODS ARE EQUAL TO ANY in the United States, and I sell at the Manufacturers' List Prices.
Come, see, and prove for yourself. My silver I guarantee equal to the standard of Silver Dollars. My Watches and Jewelry are equal to those sold in any market, and at prices as low as the same quality of goods can be bought anywhere—North, South, East, or West. To prove what I say, give me a call.
Spectacles—an endless variety; Pebbles warranted and proven. Clocks, of the Seth Thomas and other makes, at reduced prices.
dec8—d1m

...ounty Sheriff Sales.
...efore the Court House door in ...Decatur, DeKalb county, Geor... ...T TUESDAY IN JANUARY ...this the legal hours of sale, the ...to-wit:
...d whereon William D. Brown ...fifteenth district of originally ...alb, county, containing one hun... ...es, more or less, the numbers of ...said land lying on the Mc... ...ur miles south of Decatur and ...r. W. McLane and Lee Hodg... ...e property of Wm. D. Brown, ...the Superior Court of DeKalb ...ue of William Wright, another ...A. Candler, and another in fa... ...executor of Lochlen Johnson, ...Wm. D. Brown.
...time and place, three hundred ...s of land, parts of lots num... ...63) and sixty-four (64) in ...originally Henry, now De... ...in the possession of Jackson G. ...he lot of land upon which he ...art of his farm. The said lands ...tles of the mill or Robert M. ...river. Said land levied on as ...ackson G. Brown, under two fi. ...from the Superior Court of De... ...favor of William Wright and ...C. Avary.
...d number eighty-seven (87) in ...rt of originally Henry now De... ...which James W. Brown re... ...said lot a good framed dwelling ...good cotton land, levied on as ...ames W. Brown, under a fi. fa. ...Court of DeKalb county, in fa... ...udson, Sr., or of Michael Fla... ...rator of Nathan Goodhue vs. ...as principal, and Brice Webb, ...
...rt of lot of land number sixty... ...fifteenth district of originally ...alb, county, lying south of a ...t collier and Alexander McWil... ...contain one hundred and thirty ... Also, the one piece of land ...boundary, on said lot number ...ncing at a stake on the south ...ns and fifteen links from the ...the oe along said line as ...links to a small red oak corner, ...road to a be ding pine, thence ...er, containing five acres, more ...of said land now in possession ..., and levied on as the property ...by virtue of a mortgage fi. fa. ...Court of DeKalb county, in fa... ...ok, trustee for his wife Nancy ...D. Hightower, said property ...mortgage fi. fa. ...
...land on which Bud Hightower ...the Mc enough road, about ...Decatur, lying in the fifteenth ...ly Henry, now DeKalb, county, ...supposed to contain one hun... ...s, the same being the land ...D. Brown by William O. High... ...on as the property of said de... ...o. Hightower, under a fi. fa. ...Court of DeKalb county in favor ...and the other judgment creditor ...Brown, vs William O. High...
...and lot in the town of Decatur, ...ston street, containing one acre, ...George now lives. The house ...on a lot is also a good kitch... ...fruit trees; levied on as the ...George, under five Justices' ...of James W. Crocket, sen., ag... ...R. George, from the Justices' ...District, G. M., of DeKalb coun... ...Daniel McNeil, Constable, and ...
...es of land, part of lot of land ..., in the fifteenth district of ...now DeKalb, county, now in ...Crockett, and levied on as the ...of J. Crocket under two fi. fas. ...Court of the 487th District, G. ...d DeKalb, in favor of Thomas ...inistrator of R. A. Morris, de... ...ocket, principal, J. J. Crocket ...puvities, and James P. Crocket, ...Execution, levies made by W. ...e, and executions delivered to ...WILLIAM J. TEASLEY, ...puty sheriff DeKalb county. ...per levy. dec4-wtd

...Exhibition!
...Prof Wood's DISSOLVING ...given at GOOD TEMPLARS' ...g, corner of Broad and Mari... ...Y EVENING, Dec. 11, 1868, ...evoted to the furtherance of ...ce in our city. This will be ...te and beautiful exhibitions ...the public, and none should ...sion 50 cents. de9-3t

...HR. Auctioneer.
...n Houston Street.
...NEXT, the 10th ins., at 3 ...afternoon, I will sell, on the ...s and Lots on Houston street, ...feet and running back to an ... comfortable House of four ...f two rooms, suitable for a ...n of two rooms. The other ...d as a store and residence ...s are well enclosed. ...paying property, on a main ...ld for cash. Titles perfect. ...G. W. ADAIR, ...and Insurance Agent, ...e: No 5 Railroad Block, ...Opposite National Hotel.

...VES!

...EVERYBODY!
...ist of Stoves:
...STEAD,
...ERNER,
...COTTON PLANT, ...GOOD ...ILL, ...PALMETTO, ...HARP, ...TER.
...GES!
...Range, Phenix Range ...ge Range.
...THES. ...RD & McCRATH, ...Block, ...tlanta, Georgia.
...HEATRE!
...JOHN TEMPLETON. ...GHTS ONLY! ...SENSATIONS! ...ry Artistes! ...nestrian Spectacle ...PA! ...TARTARY! ...eir at Law, ...OOK, &c. ...he Mazeppa! ...epherds, Taylor, Kate ...Vane and the old ...d JOHN TEMPLE... ...avannah and Charles... ...FOR THE BILLS ...TIONS ever offered ...rsday, Friday and ...th and 12th.
...SHE! ...DEST ...N ATLANTA! ...IN 1850! ...re, during and since ...ice to all those I buy ...tice to myself. If ...t Fair Prices ...warranted as repre... ...ED GOODS ARE ...d States, and I sell ...' List Prices. ...rself. My silver is ...t of Silver Dollars, ...equal to these sold ...s low as the same ...anywhere—North ...o what I say, give ...variety; Pebbles ...ocks, of the Scien... ...duced prices. ...

# The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 10.

## THE CITY.

THOSE who wish to learn book-keeping will see notice.

TALLEY & SISSON have just opened a large and beautiful stock of dress goods of all descriptions.

A WARNING to stockholders of the Gate City Loan and Building Association amongst new advertisements.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION THIS MORNING.—At 9 o'clock, G. W. Adair will sell two lots on Houston street, having houses suitable for stores and residences.

SUPREME COURT.—The Constitutionality of the Relief Law was argued before the Court on yesterday. Lyon, Hawkins and Vason favoring, and Scarborough and Goode opposing the Constitutionality of the law.

The question is a vexed one, and we are pleased to learn that it will soon reach a decision, when the people of our State will know what to depend upon.

LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.—Mr. J. P. Cowardin, of the Richmond Dispatch, will deliver a Lecture this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the City Hall. Subject: "Humors of Reconstruction." The Lecture of Mr. Cowardin is highly commended by the press of the country North and South. Our readers have the promise of a rich treat.

MEETING OF THE STATE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Democrat c Electors of the State met in this city yesterday, in response to the summons of Governor Bullock, and cast the vote for Seymour and Blair.

Col. Alexander M. Wallace was elected messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

MECHANIC FIRE COMPANY No. 2.—This company will parade to-day at 10 o'clock. The procession will form at the Engine House, march through the principal streets, and return, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. In the evening their annual supper will be served at their hall, corner Collins and Alabama streets.

POLICE ITEMS.—Captain Wimberly arrested Harry Williams, a person of color and a notorious thief, for stealing hoes from T. M. & H. C. Clarke. Williams is now in the lock-up awaiting trial.

There are several other "birds" in the lock-up for disorderly conduct.

## Local and Business Notices.

FURS.—Ladies wishing to buy Furs will do well to call at Mrs. J. FRANK'S, nov6-3m Decatur street, Opposite City Park.

FRESH MOBILE OYSTERS at the Georgia Saloon, under the Post Office, AT ALL HOURS. oct23-dtf E. C. REID.

## Special Notices.

☞ TALLEY & SISSON—at W. W. Chapman's, have just received another lot of beautiful PLAID POPLINS. dec10-d4t

☞ TALLEY & SISSON have just received a large lot of the best KID GLOVES—black, and assorted colors. dec10-d4t

☞ TALLEY & SISSON have received another lot of black THIBET, black MERINO, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS. dec10-d4t

☞ TALLEY & SISSON have received another lot of STRIPED PRINTS, BLEACHED and BROWN DOMESTICS, &c. dec10 d4t

☞ TALLEY & SISSON can be found at W. W. Chapman's in Markham's block, opposite the old stand of Talley, Brown & Co.—where they keep a WELL-SELECTED and ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS dec10-d4t

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY. for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home Combination Class No. 638.—The following were the drawn numbers December 9th, 1868:

21-46-23-57-51-30-48-14-12-50-37-31

dec10-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ GOING! GOING! BOUND TO SELL—Hats Caps, Ladies' Furs, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Canes—everything as cheap as the cheapest.

NEW YORK HAT STORE, dec3-d1w Peachtree street.

☞ PHILLIPS & FLANDERS HAVE now in store a large and well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., all of which they offer at reduced prices. PHILLIPS & FLANDERS, Agents for sale of Cotton Yarns, dec4-d6t Whitehall street.

☞ AGENCY GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—SCRIP OF 1867 TAKEN UP—Policy holders are notified that the Scrip of 1867 IS NOW RECEIVABLE AS CASH IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS; and they are invited to avail themselves of this advantage in renewing policies expiring or in securing further insurance.

JNO. C. WHITNER, Agent, Bank Block, Alabama street, nov28-d2weod Atlanta, Ga.

☞ LADIES IN WANT OF A FASHIONABLE HAT or Bonnet, at a reasonable price, call at Mrs. J. FRANK'S. All kinds of Ladies' Goods always on hand. no 6-1m Decatur street, Opposite City Park.

### Wanted

TO SELL FOR CASH, or exchange for a good Plantation and stock, a half-interest in one of the handsomest and most flourishing Drug Stores in the South. Address S. A. V., Post Office Box 173, December 1st.-tf Atlanta, Ga.

VARIETIES THEATRE!
(LATE BELL-JOHNSON HALL,)
OPEN EVERY NIGHT!
WITH A
First-Class Variety Company.
☞ Admission 50 Cents. nov22-dtf

EARNEST'S
JEWELRY STORE,
WHITEHALL STREET.
Markham's Building, Empire Block,
(Between Mitchell and Hunter Streets.)
E. E. EARNEST
HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY,
Consisting of elegant DIAMONDS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all grades. CLOCKS of every style, and an immense assortment of
FANCY JEWELRY
And Sterling Silver, and Silver Plated Ware.

HE would especially call the attention of the ladies to his superb and beautiful assortment of Etruscas, Gold Sets set with Coral, Pearls, Garnets, &c., Ladies' Watches and Chains. All of which have just been opened, and are for sale at
NEW YORK PRICES.
HE is determined to keep the finest quality of JEWELRY, and is prepared to guarantee satisfaction, as well in style as in prices.

☞ Thanking the public and his friends for past liberal favors, he respectfully submits his claims for continued patronage. oct10-d3m

## Commercial and Financial.

### Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 10.

COTTON—In good demand at 21½@21¾ cents. Receipts light.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BACON— | | |
| Clear Sides | | @19 |
| Clear Ribbed Sides | | none |
| Plain Hams | | @19 |
| Canvassed Hams | | 18@20 |
| Shoulders | | @ |
| BULK MEATS— | | |
| Clear sides | 15½ | @ 6 |
| Clear Ribbed Sides | @ | @ |
| Hams | @ | @ |
| Shoulders | @ | @ |
| BEESWAX— | | |
| Common | 35 | @ |
| Choice Yellow | 38@40 | @ |
| BROOMS— | | |
| Per dozen | 3.50 | @ 5.00 |
| CANDLES— | | |
| Sperm | 40 | @ 45 |
| Adamantine | 19 | @ 21 |
| Tallow | 12 | @ 15 |
| CORN MEAL— | | |
| Country per bushel | 1.00@ | 1.10 |
| COTTON CARDS— | | |
| Per dozen | 3.00 | @ 3.50 |
| COTTON GOODS— | | |
| Threads | 1.90 | @ 2.00 |
| Osnaburgs | 18 | @ 21 |
| 4 4 Sheetings | | 17 |
| ⅞ Shirtings | | 13 |
| ⅞ Shirtings | | 11 |
| Drills | | 17½ |
| Stripes | | 20 |
| CHESTNUTS | 4.00 | @ 4.50 |
| DRIED FRUIT— | | |
| Rough | 6 | @ 7 |
| Peeled | 15 | @ 18 |
| FERTILIZERS— | | |
| Peruvian Guano | | @60.00 |
| Reid's Phosphate | | @50.00 |
| Patapsco Guano | | @75.00 |
| Pure Flour Rawbone | | 75.00 |
| FLOUR— | | |
| Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs | 4.75 | @ 5.00 |
| Extra do do | 5.25 | @ 5.50 |
| Extra Family do do | 5.75 | @ 6.00 |
| Fancy do do | 6.50 | @ 7.00 |
| GRAIN— | | |
| Corn, White, old, per bushel | | @ |
| Corn, | 90 | @ 92 |
| Barley | | @ |
| Rye | | 1.50 |
| Oats | 80 | @ 85 |
| Wheat | 2.00 | @ 2.50 |
| GUN POWDER— | | |
| Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs | | @ 8.75 |
| Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs | 6.25 | @ 6.75 |
| HAY— | | |
| Clover per 100 lbs | 1.75 | @2.00 |
| Timothy | | @ 1.35 |
| IRON— | | |
| City Mills Bar | | 5¾ |
| Pittsburg bar | | 6 |
| Sheet Iron | 10 | @ 12 |
| Nail Rod | 10 | @ 14 |
| LARD— | | |
| In Barrels | 17 | @ 17¾ |
| In Kegs and Cans | 18 | @ 18¾ |
| LEATHER— | | |
| White oak, sole, per lb | | @ 40 |
| Hemlock, sole, per lb | 26 | @ 30 |
| French calf skins per dozen | 40.00 | @75.00 |
| American calf skins per dozen | 36.00 | @40.00 |
| Upper leather per dozen | 40.00 | @45.00 |
| Harness leather per lb | 40 | @ 50 |
| LIME— | | |
| Georgia per 5 bushel barrel | | @ 2.50 |
| Alabama per 5 bushel barrel | | @ 3.00 |
| MACKEREL— | | |
| No. 1 per barrel | | @26.00 |
| No. 2 per barrel | | @20.00 |
| No. 3 per barrel | | @17.00 |
| No. 1 in half barrels | | @13.00 |
| No. 2 in half barrels | | @11.00 |
| No. 3 in half barrels | | @ 9.50 |
| No. 1 in kitts | | @ 4.00 |
| No. 2 in kitts | | @ 3.50 |
| No. 3 in kitts | | @ 3.25 |
| MOLASSES— | | |
| Cuba per gallon | 46 | @ 50 |
| New Orleans | 55 | @ 57 |
| Syrup per gallon | 90 | @ 1.25 |
| NAILS— | | |
| 4s to 60s | 6.00 | @ 6.25 |
| 3s common | | @ 7.00 |
| 3s fine | | @ 8.00 |
| POTATOES— | | |
| Sweet—⅌ bu | 75 | @ 85 |
| Irish—Northern | 6 00 | @6 25 |
| " Tennessee | 4 00 | @5 00 |
| RICE— | | |
| Rogoon | | |
| Carolina | 12½ | @ 13 |
| SACKS— | | |
| 2 Bushel Burlaps | 16½ | @ 17 |
| 2 Bushel wheat sacks | 19 | @ 25 |
| SALT— | | |
| Virginia | | @ 2 30 |
| Liverpool | 2 30 | @ 2.40 |
| SOAP— | | |
| Bar | 8 | @ 15 |
| STARCH— | | |
| Per lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| SUGAR— | | |
| Crushed and Granulated per lb | 19½ | @ |
| Clarified per lb | 16 | @ 17¼ |
| New Orleans | 14 | @ 16 |
| Demerara | 16½ | @ 17 |
| TOBACCO— | | |
| Low Grades | 50 | @ 60 |
| Medium | 70 | @ 75 |
| Good medium | 80 | @ 85 |
| Fine | 90 | @ 1.00 |
| Choice | 1.10 | @ 1.25 |

### Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 35 cents; selling at 38 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 30 cents; selling at 35 cents

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.15@1.20 per pennyweight.

### Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. R. R. & B. Co. | a98 | Merch'ts & Plant. | 7a |
| C. R. R. & B. Co. | 98a | Farmers & Mechan | 9a |
| Marine Bank Ga. | 98a | Bank of Commerc | 7a |
| Bank Middle Ga. | 88a | Bank of Columbus | 5a |
| Bank of Athens | a50 | Manufact. Macon | 15 |
| Bank of Fulton | a40 | Union Bank | 5a |
| Bank of Savannah | a55 | Mechanics | 1a |
| Bank of Augusta | a75 | Planters' Bank | 9 |
| City B'k Augusta | a40 | Augusta Sav. B'k | 6a |
| Bank State Ga | a33 | Northwestern B'k | 1a |
| Bank Empire State | a18 | Timber Cutters B'k | 1a |

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of So. Ca. | a8 | B'k State S. C. old | a15 |
| Union Bank | a80 | B'k State S. C. new | 1a |
| Peoples' Bank | a50 | Exchange Bank | 7 |
| Bank of Newberry | a27 | So. W. R. R., old | a8 |
| Bank Charleston | a28 | So. W. R. R., new | a25 |
| Planters & Mech. | a18 | State Bank | a8 |
| B'k of Hamburg | a13 | Merchants Bank | 17 |
| Bank of Camden | a34 | City Chas'n notes | 80a |
| Bank of Chester | a 8 | Planters', Fairfield | a4 |
| B'k of Georgetown | a10 | Car. Treas. Notes | 75 |

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Mobile | 95 | Bank of Montgomery | 55 |
| Bank of Selma | 90 | Eastern Bank | 90 |
| Central Bank | 2 | Northern Bank | 25 |
| Commercial Bank | 5 | Southern Bank | 90 |

BONDS AND STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds | 40@ 42 |
| Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds | 70@ 75 |
| M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage | 82@ 87 |
| M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income | 60@ 65 |
| M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock | 18@ 20 |
| Macon & Western Railroad Stock | 100@110 |
| Macon & Augusta, endorsed | 85@ 90 |
| Macon & Augusta, not endorsed | 70@ 75 |
| Macon & Augusta Stock | 25@ 30 |
| Musogee Railroad Bonds | 75@ 7 |
| Muscogee Railroad Stock | 70@ 7- |
| Columbia, S. C. Bonds | 50@ 5- |
| Georgia 6 per cent. | 75@ 81 |
| Georgia 7 per cent | 90@ 97 |
| Georgia Coupons | 85@ 90 |
| North Carolina 6 per cent. | 65@ 67 |
| North Carolina Coupons | 63@ 67 |
| Tennessee 6 per cent. | 60@ 64 |
| Tennessee Coupons | 69@ 73 |
| South Carolina Bonds, old | 40@ 45 |
| South Carolina Bonds, new | 35@ 40 |
| S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent | 68@ 70 |
| S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent | 73@ 75 |
| Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds | 85@ 89 |
| Georgia Railroad Bonds | 100@104 |
| Georgia Railroad Stock | 90@ 95 |
| Central Railroad Bonds | 100@104 |
| Central Railroad Stock | 125@130 |
| South Western Railroad Bonds | 100@102 |
| South western Railroad Stock | 92@ 95 |
| Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock | 95@100 |
| Augusta Bonds | 74@ 76 |
| Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent | 80@ 85 |
| Macon Bonds | 75@ 77 |
| Columbus Bonds | 70@ 75 |
| Savannah Bonds | 80@ 85 |
| Fulton County Bonds | 80@ 85 |
| City Checks, Atlanta | 92½ 95 |
| County Checks, Fulton | 85@ 90 |
| United States 5.20 Bonds | 105@106 |
| United States 7.30 Bonds | 99@100 |
| United States 10 40 Bonds | 103@104 |
| Atlanta National Bank Stock | 100@110 |
| Revenue Stamps | 99 100 |
| Land Warrants | 70@ 80 |

## TO THE TRADE.

WE invite the attention of the trade to our magnificent stock of Tobacco, consiting in part of the following celebrated brands:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Davis & Son's Gold Leaf,
Davis & Son's Rattlesnake,
Davis & Son's Three Belles,
Magnolia of the South,
Three Kings,
Brown's Best,
R. E. Lee,
T. J. Jackson,
H. P. Moore,
Mountain Rose,
Rosa Bell, Gold Bar,
Rose Bell, Twist,
McGee'l Best,
Max 1 A,
Max 2 A,
Magnet,
Tycoon and many other popular brands.
} Extra Fine.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Hero's Yer Mule, Fruits and Flowers, and a variety of other superior brands.

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARALSON, oct8-d3m Whitehall street.

## $50 00 Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the plantation of Mr J. C. Wood, Morgan county, on Monday night last, November 23d, two large black MULES, one a horse and the other a mare.

Also, one large bay HORSE, branded U. S. on the shoulder, rather short tail, mark of a wound on the left side of the neck.

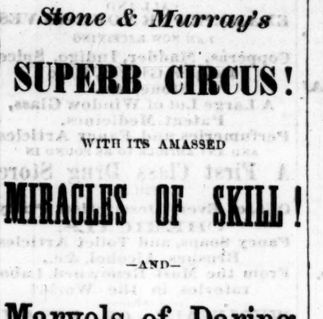
A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the above described mules and horse.

Address J. T. WOOD, dec8-d3w Madison, Ga.


STONE & MURRAY'S COMBINATION CIRCUS

TRIUMPHAL RETURN
—OF—
Stone & Murray's
SUPERB CIRCUS!
WITH ITS AMASSED
MIRACLES OF SKILL!
—AND—
Marvels of Daring.

This Grand Circus
WILL AGAIN VISIT
ATLANTA,
On Tuesday, December 15th,
AND GIVE
TWO PERFORMANCES!
(DAY AND NIGHT,)
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½.
Doors open one hour previous.
—AND—
ADMISSION 75 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 50 cents.



STONE & MURRAY

Desire to repeat their earnest thanks for the unparalleled patronage which has thus far been bestowed upon them, in their efforts to
AMUSE THE PUBLIC,
and to respectfully announce that they will again exhibit their
Circus in Atlanta,
On TUESDAY, December 15th.
Fully appreciating the many favors extended to them,
STONE & MURRAY,
Will make it their constant aim to render their Circus worthy of a continuance of public confidence and popular support. The
Same Predominating Features
which gives this Circus an exalted reputation for excellence and respectability will ever govern, and Stone & Murray will endeavor, by a well directed use of the abundant resources at their command, to make the coming Exhibitions the most
Refined and Interesting ever Given.
The miscellaneous attainments of the extra large
TROUPE OF PERFORMERS
have acquired a perfection which no previous attempts have reached, superceding in
Splendor and Novelty,
All establishments engaged in the vocation of amusing the public, and positively
Beyod the Resources of any other Exhibition, of whatever kind, to imitate.
Many of the Acts and Feats are
Entirely New in America!
And will be executed by Artists having
NO PARALLELS
In their amazing Specialties.
Will Exhibit in LaGrange, Wednesday, December 16th, Newnan, Thursday, December 17th, Madison, Friday, December 18th. dec8-d3d

HOLIDAY
Bridal Presents!
—MOST—
Beautiful and Chaste Selection!
McBride & Co.'s
Crockery Emporium!
SILVER-PLATED WARE!
LAMPS!
CUTLERY, CHINA!
GLASSWARE!
TO MERCHANTS AT
MANUFACTURERS'
—AND—
IMPORTERS' PRICES!
THE
LARGEST & FINEST STOCK
—OF—
SILVER - PLATED WARE
—IN—
THE SOUTH!!

McBRIDE & CO. are also Agents of the Patent-Right of the celebrated EUREKA COFFEE POT, for the States of Alabama and Georgia, and want active, working, reliable Merchants in these States to introduce the Eureka Coffee Pot, the best Coffee-Making Apparatus in the world.

The Alabama State Fair, at their Fair November, 1868, awarded the Highest Premium ($500) to McBRIDE & CO., for Best Silver-Plated Ware

Also, the Highest Premium to McBride & Co., for the

Eureka Coffee Pot!
dec4 d1w

DAN CASTELLO
WITH HIS HERD OF
WAR CAMELS
—AND—
Are Coming! Are Coming!
The Greatest and Most
NOVEL FEATURE of the AGE!
Will Exhibit at Atlanta,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14th,
Admission 75 Cents; Children under 10 years of age 50 Cents.

Mr. Dan Castello takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the South that, to give increased attraction to his already vast combination of talent and attractions, he has imported a HERD OF ABYSSINIAN WAR CAMELS, or, War Ships of the Desert, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars ($40,000), and which will be attached to the CHARIOT OF THEODORE This Chariot has been pronounced the most beautiful piece of workmanship, and was built from designs and suggestions made by an officer of the British army, who served during the Abyssian and Indian wars, and bears upon its centre a colossal statute of the GOLDEN HORSE OF TARTARY, and elegantly carved, and surrounded by elegant Banners, Flags and Streamers, Camel, Lion and animal heads.

Each performances will commence with a grand and entirely new Arabian Nights Carnival, entitled THE REVOLT OF THE HAREM. In which will be introduced Camels, Arabs, Ladies, Gentlemen, Children to the number of One Hundred, with gorgeous costumes, rich paraphernalia and costly trappings and properties.

DAN CASTELLO'S
Great Show
AND
Abyssinian Caravan!
Fourth Annual Tour of the Great Equestrian Establishment which is well known throughout the country as the
LEADING CIRCUS IN AMERICA
And which during the present season, with its new and magnificent features never before presented in this country, will be enabled to offer entertainments of a marked originality and exciting interest, far surpassing anything hitherto witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. The public appreciation of the performance given by Dan Castello's GREAT SHOW in the South, and also during its summer tours, has stimulated the management to renewed exertions, and it is confidently asserted, beyond the power of contradiction, that the performance of this Troupe, during the present season, will be found far superior to any ever given on the Continent. This company is, in every respect, THE BEST IN THE WORLD, there being no Equestrian establishment on the Eastern Hemisphere whose performances are so novel, recherche, refined and artistic, and which have evoked such admiration and astonishment in all the specialties of the arena.

The following eminent artists are Dan Castello's new Star Troupe. Two champion bare-back riders in the ring at the same time, CHAS. FISH and SIG. SEBASTIAN.

This is an unprecedented combination, affording the public an opportunity to witness two Star Bare Back Riders in the arena at the same time, and whose acts are entirely different and dissimilar, and who will each be stimulated to greater acts of daring to out-herald each other in acts of horsemanship.

M'lle De Berg,
The Phenomena Equestrienne, from France, whose wonderful and graceful equitations have won for her the title of the Champion Lady Rider, and who will appear in each performance in her daring acts of horsemanship.

YOUNG ROMEO The Boy Wonder, who is one of the most graceful and Juvenile riders of the age, and whose daring and intrepid acts of horsema ship, warrant the management in challenging the world that his equal in the profession is not of the present day, to the amount of $5,000.

JAMES COOKE, the greatest Rider and Vaulter in this country.

SIG. MONTEVERDI and SIG. FERANTIO, two wonderful Contortionists.

THE LEOTARD BROTHERS who, in the contest of the Acrobatic Gymnasts of all nations, in Paris, were awarded the Gold Medal as Champion Gymnasts of the world.

LA PETITE JOSEPHINE, the Cupid Rider.

MASTER GEORGE, the Daring and Dashing Hurdle Rider.

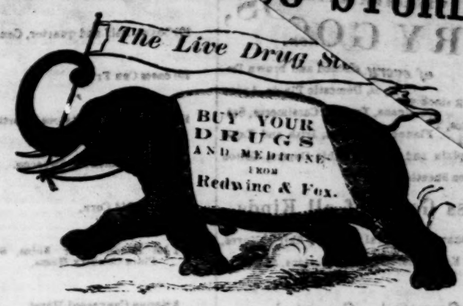
MR. DAN CASTELLO, the popular Jester of the age, who has met with unbounded success East West, North and South, who will introduce his troupe of Educated Horses, Ponies and Mules, consisting of the far-famed Russian Horse
CZAR!
The Comic Trick Horse FIRE FLY and highly educated Mules TIRO THY and ARTEMAS WARD, together with his troupe of Shetland
PONIES.

THE GRAND STREET PAGEANT will leave the Mammoth Pavilion which covers one acre of ground and which will comfortably accommodate 5,000 persons, at 11 A. M. each day.

Performances will commence Afternoon at 2 o'clock; Evening at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate Heads of Families, Ladies and Children, and those that wish to avoid the crowd at the Ticket Wagon, can procure them at the National, United States, and American Hotels, and Phillips & Crew's Book Store. dec4-d1w

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"




IN FULL STOCK.

1,000 boxes French Window Glass, 20,000 pounds White Lead and Zinc, 1,000 gallons Pure Linseed Oil, 300 dozen Paint Brushes and Sash Tools, Shoe, Whitewash, Marking, Stencil, Artists, Scrubbing, Tanners', Horse, Dusting Pope's Eye, Pope's Head and Printers' Live Brushes in endless variety. 50 barrels Pure Sun exposure Co. Oil, Pure Lard, Tanners', Sperm and Machine Oils, in large supply.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

50 dozen assorted Trusses, best paterns, Surgical Instruments, Saddle-bags, Physicians' Cases, &c.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
EDINGBURG ALE, LONDON PORTER.

Three barrels of Extra Strained Honey. Every variety of Pure Drugs and Medicines, Foreign and American, Fancy Goods, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c. Being "A FIXTURE," we are determined not to be UNDERSOLD.

REDWINE & FOX, nov8-d1 Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

THROW AWAY YOUR OLD SHOES AND BUY A NEW PAIR CHEAP!
G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
SIGN OF THE BIG IRON BOOT,
WHITEHALL STREET,
Boots, Shoes and Trunks!
A COMPLETE STOCK AND NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!
GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF BEST MAKES
LADIES' SHOES, OF ALL KINDS.
Boys' Misses' and Childrens',
OF EVERY GRADE AND MAKE.
We are prepared to offer superior inducements to Wholesale Trade. Give us a call now! dly

EXCITING, PROMPT AND SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION
IN THE
Boot and Shoe Business!
—BY—
M. O. MARKHAM,
Successor to HENRY BANKS, at the well known stand
EMPIRE BLOCK, WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Mr. BANKS (except such goods as did not come up to the highest standard for excellence) consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, &c., &c., to which there is being added an immense supply of NEW MATERIAL, in quality the best and quantity without limit, fresh from the most celebrated manufactories in the land, I am fully prepared to offer superior inducements to buyers everywhere, as well as to the trade.

I call urgently upon everybody to come and examine my splendid stock. If it is possible to please, I can do it.

oct25-d3m M. O. MARKHAM.

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.
Fall and Winter Dry Goods.
JOHN M. GANNON,
Corner WHITEHALL and HUNTER Streets,

IS just in receipt of the following splendid line of Goods, which he has carefully selected, and will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction:

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

A great variety of Cloaks and Shawls; a splendid line of Blankets and Flannels; a full stock of Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies' Under Vests, Gloves, Hoops and Balmoral Skirts, Irish Linens, Birds' Eye Diapers, Table Linen, Scotch Diaper, Crash, Brown Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky and North Carolina Jeans, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Stripes, Ticklings, Osnaburgs, Linsey, Drills, Checks and everything kept in a first class Dry Goods store.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that this system has been a complete success, and gives general satisfaction to my customers. For the benefit of those who have not been in the way of Cash Purchasing me, I state that there is only one price for every article kept in the store, so that there is no danger of any person being overcharged for goods under any circumstances. In other words—a child can purchase goods in my store as cheap as the closest judge. I will guarantee unreservedly that the goods purchased in my establishment fail to come up to representations, they can be returned and the money will be refunded.

All consumers of dry goods are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

oct14-d3m JOHN M. GANNON.

J. S. WILLSON,
Wholesale Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS,
—AND—
DYE STUFFS,
PURE
Drugs and Medicines,
PERFUMERY,
—AND—
TOILET ARTICLES.
PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Give me a call and I will make it to your interest to trade with me.
J. S. WILLSON,
Druggist,
Under National Hotel,
ATLANTA..... GEORGIA.
oct14-d3m

J. M. DYE & CO.,
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 140 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.
Commissions for selling Cotton, 3 per cent.
Consignments solicited. sept4-d3m

W. H. TURNER,
DEALER IN
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
LIQUORS,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Geo. nov28-d1m

A PAIR
—OF—
BOOTS
—FOR—
EVERY MAN IN TOWN,
—AT—
I. T. BANKS'
SHOE & LEATHER STORE,
RAWSON'S BUILDING,
Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Streets.
oct13—

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
BASSETT, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.
Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.
Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,
E. B. BASSETT,
S. W. YORK, } ATLANTA, GA.
E. T. JOURDAN,
W. F. BRYSON, E. T. Jourdan, Clerks. nov28-d1f

SAMUEL MEYER,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.
Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.

## CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON

Wholesale and Retail dealers

## DRY GOODS,

Our stock of *Dry Goods* is complete in every department, consisting in part of

*of every description.*

Bleached and brown Domestic Stripes, Domestic Plaids, Apron Ginghams, Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cloths, Flannels, Linseys, Irish and Table Linens, plain and printed Table Covers, Cotton and Linen Sheeting, and

**Dress Goods of all Kinds,**

Cloaks, Shawls, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Laces, Notions, &c., &c.

**Carpets! Carpets!**

Plain Hemp, Cottage Hemp, New Rag, Cotton and Wool, Wool and Worsted, All Woollingrain, Three Ply, Brussels, Stair Carpets, Matting Oil Cloth of different widths, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Curtains and Fixtures.

All will be sold cheap for cash.
dec6--1w

***Dry Goods, Dry Goods.***

## M. C. & J. F. KISER,

—ARE—

NOW receiving their second stock of fall and winter goods, have

*Now in Store and to Arrive*

500 pieces Prints;
200 " Dress Goods, Merinos, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Alpacas, All-Wool Delaines, Scotch Plaids, Plaid Poplins, Chenia Poplins, Chenia Mohair, Imperial Reps, Black Alpacas, &c.;
200 Shawls, all grades;
25 dozen Balmoral Skirts;
12 " Ladies' Cloaks;
100 " Men's Hats, all grades;
100 pieces Jeans and Cassimers;
40 " Flannels, Red and White;
40 cases Boots and Shoes;
120 dozen Pocket Knives;
200 " Knives and Forks;
50 pair White Bed Blankets;

All of which will be sold

*at the Lowest Market Price!*

## M. C. & J. F. KISER,

Old stand Tally, Brown & Co.,

***Whitehall Street.***

dec6 d

## KENDRICK'S CARPET STORE.

WE RECEIVED SATURDAY, AND WILL open to-morrow, Elegant Novelties in

English Brussels,
Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Large stock of Hemp Carpets.

Our Prices are such as to suit every pocket.

We open, also, to-morrow an elegant line of real fine SILK embroidered PIANO COVERS, selected for our special trade. Curtains, Cornices and Shades. Also Wall Paper at

KENDRICKS,
Corner Marietta and Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
dec6--tf

***Alpine Hats!***

Just received.

**New York Hat Store,**

PEACHTREE STREET.

dec6 dlw

**A NEW LOT**
**LADIES' FURS!**
CHEAP! CHEAP! JUST RECEIVED.
***New York Hat Store!***
dec6 PEACHTREE STREET. dlw

**HATS!**
**HATS!**
**HATS!**
**HATS! HATS! HATS!**
**CAPS!**
**CAPS!**
**CAPS!**
AND
**LADIES' FURS!**

EVERY kind of Hat from the coarsest wool to the finest BEAVER. CAPS in endless variety: Rou Ton, "Farragut," "Boulevard," "Bonner," &c., &c., in Cloth and Velvet. LADIES' FURS—English Rabbit, French Coney, Muskrat Fitch Siberian Squirrel, Mink and Russian Sable at $4 to $75 per set.

The ALPINE HAT! Latest thing out! just received. Also, the "BROADWAY" STYLE, Dress Silk Hats!

**WANTED!!**

FUR SKINS OF ALL KINDS!
Mink,
Otter,
Beaver,
Coon,
Fox,
Opossum, &c., &c.

For which I will pay the highest market price, IN CASH.

**Remember the Place!**

J. M. HOLBROOK,
Whitehall street.
dec6 dlw

A. D. ADAIR, Late Clayton & Adair. G. B. ADAIR.

## A. D. ADAIR & BRO.,

(Successors to Clayton & Adair.)

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

—AND—

***Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Produce.***

ALSO, Agents for the sale of the Soluble Pacific Guano and Mape's Superphosphate. American Scale Company's Scales, Wilders' Patent Iron Fire Proof Safes, Gullett Steel Wire Brush Cotton Gin, Cotton Goods, Cotton Yarns, &c.

☞ Consignments and orders solicited.
dec4-d1m Whitehall street.

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

I HAVE bought the entire interest of my former partner in the "CITY MILLS," and am prepared to furnish the "CITY MILLS" FLOUR in any quantity at short notice. I have on hand a good supply of FLOUR from WHITE WHEAT.
dec4-d1m J. E BUTLER.

***Groceries.***

OUR supply of Groceries, etc., is one of the largest in the city; the people will do well to come and see, or send us their orders.

HENRY WEST & CO.
December 3d, 1868. Atlanta, Ga. d

***Notice.***

ALL PERSONS OWING the firm of GOODWIN & CO., of this city, for Lamps or Oil are requested not to pay any one but the subscriber, who is the only one authorized to receive the same.

EDWARD PARSONS,
Atlanta Ga.
1st December, 1868. dec3-d1w

**F. M. RICHARDSON,**

SELLS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

**STOVES AND GRATES**

to be found in the city.

Also, Withers and Hoyt's celebrated Portable Grates always on hand.
dec6 d1w

***Bulk Meats.***

OUR supply of Bulk Meats is now arriving and we will be prepared to meet the demand at the lowest prices. HENRY WEST & CO.
December 3d, 1868. Atlanta, Ga. d

## IN STORE,

300 BARRELS FLOUR, all grades, from Superfine to Family and Choice.

100 boxes, half and quarter, Candles,

100 cases Can Fruit,

100 barrels Irish Potatoes—Northern,

5 barrels Smoking Tobacco,

100 sacks Old Corn,

1 lot Bacon—Clear Sides, Shoulders and Plain Country Hams,

5 tierces Canvassed Hams,

10 barrels Sorghum,

100 coils and half coils Greenleaf Rope, low down in price to close.

5 barrels Strained Honey.

The attention of the trade is most earnestly solicited.

Families in want of a barrel of good Flour are requested to call.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
Alabama street.
November 24, 1868.

## CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

**WHITEHALL STREET,**

**ATLANTA, GA.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

KEEP CONSANTLY ON HAND

Bacon,
Flour,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Syrups,
Bagging,
Rope,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Soap,

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE of every description, and all other articles usually kept in a first class

**Grocery Establishment,**

**Exclusively at Wholesale.**

☞ Sole Agents for Eubanks Flouring Mills, (Cass county.)

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt attention given to orders.

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.
oct6d3m

## WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

# GROCERS

—AND—

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,**

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Madeira Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

**Bird's Eye Lime.**

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country. If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Keg and Caddies.
July 22d, 1868. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO. d6m

P. S. BURT. T. H. JOHNSON. E. B. LOCKETT.

## RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

**Cotton Factors,**

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.
[mar18--d6m

## O. A. LOCHRANE,

***Attorney & Counsellor AT LAW,***

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6 o'clock.
sept8

**A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY!**

## Darby's Prophylactic Fluid!

**The Country is Waking up to its Merits!**

**What About It!**

It will purify the most offensive atmosphere.
It will cleanse and cure Erysipelas, all sorts of sores ulcers, boils, cuts, wounds, etc.
It will prevent gangrene.
It will cure burns, scalds, and bruises.
It is a perfect pain-killer.
It will destroy and neutralize all animal and vegetable poisons.
It will, therefore, cure stings or bites of insects.
It will cleanse and purify the breath, and hence is an excellent tooth-wash and healthful cosmetic.
It will cure diarrhœa, even the worst chronic case.
It will instantly cure horses of the colic or persons of heartburn.
It will, owing to the bleaching properties of Chlorine, remove all ink spots, mildew, vegetable stains, &c.
It will cure Catarrh.
It will remove rancidity out of butter and lard.
It will, properly used, be more efficacious than any other agent in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and has frequently done it.
It will, used in bathing, keep the skin healthy, soft and white.

We pledge whatever reputation we may have as honest truthful gentlemen for the performance of all here claimed for the article and more too

It is used everywhere by the medical profession as fast as it is introduced, and we respectfully refer to all prominent men of the profession, from very many of whom we have the highest testimonials of praise for the Fluid.

As a convenient article for constant family use it has no superior.

It has a beautiful color, and when the color is gone the virtues of the Fluid are lost. Hence be careful not to get the cork in the bottle of any animal or vegetable substance, and always keep the bottle stopped. After the Fluid has acted the residium is perfectly inert and harmless

It is taken internally as well as applied externally.

It is cheap, selling only at 50 cents per bottle of half pint.

**Everybody Uses It and Praises It! True Merit is the Foundation of its Success!!**

**Read Some of the Testimony!**

Letter from Hon. Alex. A. Stephens, of Ga.]

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., 29th Sept. 1868.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no family who can afford to have it should be without it.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Letter from Hon A. J. Walker, Montgomery, Ala., Ex Chief Justice Supreme Court of Ala.]

I have for many years used Darby' Prophylactic Fluid, and have found it exceedingly valuable—I recommend it to the public confidently as highly useful for the various purposes to which it is applied. A. J. WALKER.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 1868.

Letter from Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D. D., Mobile, Ala., Minister M. E. Church South.]

My family have used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid for several years for various purposes, and esteem it very highly. Indeed, I know of no article within the whole range of Chemical preparations so *generally* and *highly* recommended by acquaintances as this. J. HAMILTON.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept, 23, 1868.

Letter from Prof. R. T. Brumby, Marietta, Ga.]

I was fifteen years Professor of Chemistry, &c., in the Univ. of Alabama, and eight years in the Univ. of S. C., and I am convinced that Prof Darby's Prophylactic Fluid possesses all the merit he claims for it. It is very generally known and appreciated in all the Southern States, and is sold by nearly all Southern druggists. R. T. BRUMBY.

MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 1868.

From Rev. John Matthews, Pastor M. E. South, at Montgomery, Ala.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 20, 1868.

Darbys' Prophylactic Fluid is the only medicine kept in my family. We use it for almost everything—burns, bruises, stings, earache, sour stomach, &c., &c. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it. JOHN MATHEWS.

From W. O Tuggle, Esq, Attorney at Law, La Grange, Ga.]

LAGRANGE, GA., Oct., 21, 1868.

I take pleasure in stating that I have found "Darby's Prophylactic Fluid to be an excellent remedy for cutaneous eruptions, chapped skin and bruises. It is a priceless jewel as a disinfectant, and my wife states, for the benefit of young mothers, that "Darby's Fluid" is a valuable adjunct to the nursery. W. O. TUGGLE.

From J. H. Heustis, M. D., Mobile, Ala., Prof. Mobile Medical College.]

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 19, 1868.

I have used your Chlorinated Fluid in hospital and private practice for ten years, and know of nothing better for sloughing contused and lacerated wounds, foul and indolent ulcers, and as a disinfectant. J. F. HEUSTIS, M. D.

These are but a few of the most recent testimonials received in behalf of the preparation.

It is as useful in winter as in summer, for its disinfecting quality is the least of its really valuable uses.

It is neatly put up in half pint bottles, and sells at 50 cents per bottle.

All Druggists keep it.

Orders filled by the proprietors,
JOHN DARBY & CO.,
nov13d&wly 160 William St., New York.

**Latest New York News.**

**THE PEOPLE GREATLY EXCITED**

## "COSTAR" IN THE FIELD!

**LADIES!!**

***Look Out! Look Out!***

**A Beautifier 'as is' A Beautifier!**

*Ladies' Magazine for Sept.]*

"HENRY R. COSTAR, of No. 10 Crosby street—is said to be 'out' with a BEAUTIFIER that eclipses anything ever known in this line The Ladies are wild with delight. One Lady says, 'I know it's right,' and pointed to a skin as fresh, soft and delicate as a child. Another Lady said, 'If it cost $20 00 a bottle, I'd have it;' and another, 'Away with all hurtful cosmetics, and give me only

**'COSTAR'S' BITTER-SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS.**

It gives Beauty to the complexion, a Rosy glow to the Cheeks, a Ruby tinge to the Lips, and Happiness completes.'

!! Beware!! of worthless imitations.
All Druggists in ATLANTA sell it.
One bottle, $1 00; three bottles, $3 00;
Or address "COSTAR," No. 10 Crosby st., N. Y.

## "COSTAR'S"

**Standard Preparations**

ARE

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, Etc., Exterminators.

"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminators.

"Costar's" (only pure) Insect Powder.

"Only Infallible Remedies known."
"16 years established in New York."
"2,000 Boxes and Flasks manufactured daily."
"All Druggists in ATLANTA sell them."
"!!! Beware!!! of spurious imitations."

$1 00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$3 00 for any three $1 00 sizes by Express.

Address
HENRY R. COSTAR, 10 Crosby St., N. Y.,
Or JOHN F. HENRY, (Successor to)
DEMAS BARNES & Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

Sold by REDWINE & FOX, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
and L. H. BRADFIELD, ATLANTA, GA.
nov6-dawly

# THE CONSTITUTION,

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA!

*BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.*

| | |
|---|---|
| DAILY, PER ANNUM | $10 00 |
| " SIX MONTHS | 5 00 |
| " ONE MONTH | 1 00 |
| WEEKLY, PER ANNUM | $3 00 |
| " SIX MONTHS | 1 50 |
| " THREE MONTHS | 1 00 |

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and liberality of their numerous readers.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

**NEITHER DEAD NOR SLEEPING!**

**THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD**

**A BRIGHT PROSPECTIVE!**

## City Drug Store!

**Do You Want Drugs,**

MEDICINES,

**Dye-Stuffs, Paints,**

**OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?**

CALL AND

**EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.**

I AM NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.

A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines,

Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

**A First Class Drug Store,**

SUCH AS

**Oils, of Every Description, Putty, CHEMICALS,**

Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles! Brushes, Alcohol, &c.,

From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

—AT—

**WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,**

AND AT

**THE LOWEST PRICES,**

MEDICINES WARRANTED

**PURE and UNADULTERATED.**

**PRESCRIPTIONS**

**Compounded Night and Day!**

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmacentist.

GO TO THE CITY DRUG STORE

—FOR—

**Cheap Drugs, Pure Drugs,**

—AND FOR—

Quick, Prompt and Polite Attention!

☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Norcross Corner,

nov28 W. C. LAWSHE.

## CAPITOL

# Drug Store!

## L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

**PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,**

**Drugs and Patent Medicines,**

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

**PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:**

**Prophitt's Liver Medicine.**
**Prophitt's Pain Kill It.**
**Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.**

The excellent remedies of O. S Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions etc, so common among our people, Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

**L. H. BRADFIELD,**
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celebrated Family Medicines.
aug15-d6m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

**ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**STRICTLY PURE**

## WHITE LEAD!

*Linseed, Castor Cotton Seed Oils,*

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Cor. Case and Second sts., St. Louis.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.

oct21--d6m

## DENISON'S

**Condition Powders**

FOR

**HORSES, MULES,**

**Cattle and Hogs,**

Are unequalled for Coughs, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Farcy, Surfeit, Lung Fever, Colic, and all diseases incident to these animals. Warranted to do all that is claimed for them, if given according to directions. See Circulars.

Manufactured by

D. M. DENISON,
COLUMBUS, Ga.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOX.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
REDWINE & FOX,
oct23-d1y Atlanta, Ga.

**OLIVER & WADDAIL,**

**Commission Merchants,**

Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,

Atlanta.....Georgia,

***Agents for Marietta Paper Mills,***

Keep constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. oct23-d6m

# The Great Southern

**PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE**

***Via Atlanta & Augusta.***

**Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons.**

*The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.*

Ample time given for Meals at regular Hours.

*Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.*

**NO CHANGE OF CARS**

**Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.**

**Quick Time & Sure Connections**

**VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.**

Passengers can purchase

**THROUGH TICKETS**

and have their

**Baggage Checked Through**

From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

**Four Different Routes Via Augusta, Ga.**

**Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars**

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

**The Great Southern**

**Passenger and Mail Route**

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilming on, Weldon, Richmond, Washington Baltimore, Philapelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

**Fare the Same by Either Route,**

Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line

**Fare as Low by Augusta**

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston Columbia, Wilmington Weldon, Richmond, Washington Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains to the following places Savannah Charleston Columbia, Charlotte Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg Richmond Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia and New York

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga. make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston Columbia, Charlotte Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon Richmond, Washington Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

☞ Passengers wishing to go North by Seaboard and

**Splendid Line of Steam Ships**

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston, and New York.

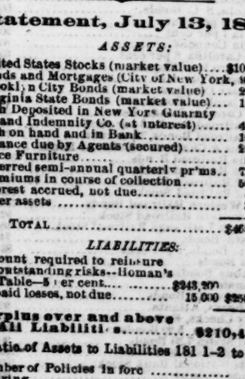
**THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS**

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

**Are Unrivalled on the Coast!**

☞ Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad,
Augusta, Ga. Sep 23, 1868 sep22--tf




UNIVERSAL

# LIFE INSURANCE

## COMPANY,

*NEW YORK.*

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

**The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.**

*The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.*

**Statement, July 13, 1868.**

*ASSETS:*

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Stocks (market value) | $100 250 00 |
| Bonds and Mortgages (City of New York, 97 000 00; Brooklyn City Bonds (market value) 26 197 50; Virginia State Bonds (market value) 14,700 00) | |
| Cash Deposited in New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. (at interest) | 45 000 00 |
| Cash on hand and in Bank | 10 182 08 |
| Balance due by Agents (secured) | 25 478 20 |
| Office Furniture | 5 235 20 |
| Deferred semi-annual quarterly premiums | 72 168 31 |
| Premiums in course of collection | 56 564 84 |
| Interest accrued, not due | 4,540 07 |
| Other assets | 3,319 27 |
| TOTAL | $468,622 87 |

*LIABILITIES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks—Roman's Table—5 per cent. | $343,200 |
| Unpaid losses, not due | 15 000 |
| | $358,000 00 |
| **Surplus over and above All Liabilities** | **$210,422 87** |
| **Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 181 1-2 to 100.** | |
| Number of Policies in force | 3,03. |
| Insuring | $7,99?,87? |
| Policies issued since January 1st, 18.8 | 1,12? |
| Insuring | $2,718,25? |

THE UNIVERSAL

Offers the following original and popular plans of Insurance:

1st. THE RETURN PREMIUM PLAN: Upon which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies *guaranteeing* the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

2nd THE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN: By which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a reduction of fifty per cent.* of the premium after the third annual payment.

*OFFICERS:*

WILLIAM WALKER.....President.
HENRY J FURBER.....Vice President.
JOHN B BEWLEY.....Secretary
CHARLES E. PEASE.....Assistant Secretary.
D PARES FACKLER.....Consulting Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.....Medical Examiner
ALEXANDER & GREEN.....Solicitors.

☞ Agents wanted throughout the South.

Address J. W. SHACKLEFORD,
Manager Southern Department,
Atlanta, Georgia.
oct3

## Up Country Farm For Sale

CONTAINING 670 ACRES, in Bartow County, 8 miles from Cartersville, 6 from Cassville. Good land. Well watered. 400 Acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House, Gin House and Screw, good society, Church and School.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Look at growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy Terms: CASH. McNAUGHT, ORMOND & Co.
Atlanta Ga., Sept. 9th, 1868. d6m

**Come Out of the Jaws of Death.**

HESITATION and delay are nothing but another form of suicide when you have a remedy at your hand to remove pain instantly.

**DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS**

are the true grains and essence of health, and the latest gift that Science has given to the world.

**FROM MEXICO TO ALASKA**

**The People know them!**
**The People use them!**
**The People praise them!**

These pills grapple with disease at its fountain head, and root it out of the patient's system at once. They fortify the body against disease, and all forms of sudden attack and epidemics, and enable all to brave the miasmatic dangers of swamps and forests. One of Dr. Maggiel's Pills relieves the entire system of pains and aches, revivens the spirits and sends new blood

**Bounding Through the Veins.**

Call for these inestimable medicines at your nearest Druggist's, and if he is out of them send to the proprietor's office for them. They are mailed safely all over the globe.

**ONE MINUTE TO SAVE YOUR LIFE!**

Take Disease in time and you will suffer less and be saved many days of useless misery.

What one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable globe:

Dr. Maggiel, your pills has rid me of all my aches.

No more noxious doses for me in five or six pills taken at one time. One of your pills cures me.

Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me, and me another box to keep in the house.

After suffering torture from bi ious colic, two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady.

Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me.

I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one.

Your pills are marvelous

I send for another box, and keep them in the house.

Dr Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic.

I gave half of one of your pills to my baby for cholera morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.

My nausea of a morning is now cured.

Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured the sore on my head. I rubbed some Salve behind my ears, and the noises left.

Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family.

Enclosed a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar.

Send me five boxes of your pills

Let me have three boxes of your Salve and Pills by return mail

Doctor, my burn has healed by your Salve.

**For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, &c., &c.,**

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One Pill will satisfy any one.

**FOR FEMALE DISEASES,**

*Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite*

Maggiel's Pills will be found an Effectual Remedy

**MAGGIEL'S PILLS & SALVE**

Are almost universal in their effects, and can be almost always guaranteed.

**Each Box Contains Twelve Doses.**

ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

"COUNTERFEITS! Buy no MAGGIEL'S PILLS or SALVE with a little pamphlet inside the box; they are bogus The genuine have the name of J. HAYDOCK on box with name of J. MAGGIEL, M. D. The genuine have the Pill surrounded with white powder."

*All Orders for the United States Must be Addressed to*

**J. HAYDOCK, New York, U.S.**

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS OR SALVE ARE

nov18 25 Cents per Box. dly

# Great Distribution!

—BY THE—

## Metropolitan Gift Company!

CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $250,000!!

**Every Ticket Draws a Prize!**

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| 5 Cash Gifts | Each | $10 00 |
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| 30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos | Each | $250 to $500 |
| 5 " " Melodeons | " | 75 to 125 |
| 150 Sewing Machines | " | 60 to 75 |
| 250 Musical Boxes | " | 20 to 50 |
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Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry in all valued at

**1,000,000 DOLLARS!**

**A Chance to Draw any of the above Prizes by Purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 Cents.**

Tickets describing each Prize are SEALED, in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 Cents, a Sealed Ticket will be drawn, a wildest choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of **One Dollar.** Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail

***You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. No Risks.***

☞ Our Patrons can depend on fair dealing

**References.**—We select the following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkens, Buffalo, New York $1 00; Mrs. C. Stuart, 70 Nelson Place, N. Y. $10; Miss L. Monroe, Chicago, Ill., Piano valued at $500; W. Curtis, New Haven, Conn Watch, $10; Robert Jackson, Dubuque, Sewing Machine, $125; Pat McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., $200; James Rogers, Washington, D. C., Musical Box $150; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukie, Wis., Piano $5 0; S. T. Ferris, New Orleans, Gold Watch $250.

We publish no names without permission.

**Opinions of the Press:**

"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, Feb 8*

"We have examined their system and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, Feb 28 1868*

"Last week a friend of ours drew a $100 Prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, Mar. 1 1868*

Send for circular giving many more references and favorable notices from the press Liberal inducement to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Every Package of Sealed Envelopes Contains One Cash Gift.**

☞ Six Tickets for One Dollar 13 for Two Dollars, 35 for Five Dollars, 110 for Fifteen Dollars. All letters should be addressed to

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**LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.**

**The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. M. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines, Coal Creek, East Tenn.**

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load, 25c. per bush, of 80lbs.
Less quantity than do 30c. do do
Fine coal per car load 20c. do do
Less quantity than do 25c. do do
Coke per car load, 20 cents do do
Coke, less than car load 25c do do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipments from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot. EDWARD PARSONS.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12m

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